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The Hongkong Telegraph

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TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRELIMINARY PEACE TERMS.

SEVERE NAVAL CONDITIONS.

Paris, March 18.
The Supreme War Council has adopted the military, naval and aerial terms to be imposed on the Germans by the Peace Preliminaries which will take the place of the Armistice.

The naval terms are said to be of a very severe character. The surrender of more German warships than already demanded will be asked and the construction of submarines absolutely prohibited. Germany will have to surrender nearly all her war material, the Army being limited to 100,000 men, recruited voluntarily for 12 years service.

Admiral Leygues has expressed the opinion that it would be dangerous to leave the Kiel Canal in the hands of Germany, who might fortify it and exclude foreign ships. This view is shared by the Council, and probably the Kiel Canal will be placed on a footing similar to Suez Canal.

France is not yet won over to the idea of a joint document including a Covenant for a League of Nations in the peace terms, but it is likely that such a combination will be achieved. —Havas.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Paris, March 19.
Prime importance is attached to the meeting, yesterday afternoon, between President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

It is understood that M. Clemenceau favours including the League of Nations Covenant in the Treaty of Peace. The financial and territorial aspects of the Treaty were discussed and there is no difference of opinion amongst the Allies on what must be done in the readjustment of the world's finances between the Allies and Germany and among the Allies themselves.

The Council of Ten is understood to have agreed that the Colonies should be assigned to mandates, it being evident that mandates pre-suppose a League of Nations. Therefore the German Colonies could not be dealt with properly until the League becomes part of the Peace Treaty. —Havas.

JAPANESE SUGGESTION NOT FAVOURED.

Paris, March 19.
Responding to the Japanese suggestion that the League of Nations should prescribe that its members should accord equality of treatment to all inhabitants, irrespective of race and colour, Lord Robert Cecil said the view of the British Delegation was that this would be an interference in the internal affairs of members of League, being outside the scope of the League. —Havas.

WOMEN'S LABOUR PLEA.

Paris, March 19.
Representatives of the principal women's organisations were given a hearing by the Inter-Allied Labour Commission. Mr. Gompers, the President, says the reception was a historic landmark. The feminist delegates ask for absolute unification of the laws of labour for both sexes, an eight-hour day, a 44-hour week and suppression of night work. In each country a committee of women should be formed. —Havas.

NEW RHINE COMMISSION.

Paris, March 19.
It is proposed to form a new International Rhine Commission with a French President. —Havas.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

SOON TO BE CONSIDERED.

Paris, March 18.
M. Clemenceau has received the delegations from the Estonian, Letish, Lithuanian and Ukrainian Governments, informing them that they would be admitted to present their statements when the Russian question is discussed, in about three weeks' time. —Havas.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

Paris, March 18.
The French trans-Atlantic liner Lorraine has arrived at Havre from New York with 855 passengers. —Havas.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post.")

STRAITS TRADE RETURNS.

Singapore, March 25.
The Straits trade figures for the last quarter show a decrease of 15 per cent.
Imports have dropped a million dollars in value, while exports show a 24 million decrease, mostly rubber, in value.

TIGER BREAKS LOOSE IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, March 25.
A tiger got loose from the steamer Singkee, and eventually soldiers were called out to shoot it.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

("Daily Bulletin" Service).

U. S. STEEL PRICES.

Washington, March 24.
The Republican Steel Industry and Industrial Board and the Department of Commerce have agreed upon new Federal steel prices, providing for a reduction in the present quotations, including pig-iron, which are reduced to \$25.75 per gross ton, 4-inch billets, \$38.52; 7-inch billets, \$42; merchant bars, \$23.50; 104 lb. plates, \$26.56; and structural steel, \$24.50. —American Wireless.

U. S. RED CROSS GIFT TO SIBERIA.

Washington, March 22.
The American Red Cross has made arrangements to send 100,000 yards of bath-robing and 30,000 blankets to Siberia, where there is an actual shortage of warm clothing and cloth. —American

SPECULATION IN SHARES.

IMPORTANT SHANGHAI JUDGMENT.

In H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on March 18, Sir Haviland de Sausmarez delivered an important judgment regarding forward purchases of un-numbered shares. The action was one brought by G. J. T. Morgan against A. C. Mack, in which the plaintiff claimed to be indemnified by the defendant in respect of share contracts made by him on the defendant's behalf in respect of which the plaintiff became liable in the sum of Tls. 14,666.25. Plaintiff also claimed Tls. 1,834.11 as brokerage.

Mr. Dr. McNeill appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. N. C. Home for the defendant.

In the course of his judgment, his Lordship said:—The facts of this case are simple, but the point to be decided is one of no ordinary difficulty; it is whether His Majesty's Minister has power to make a King's Regulation which has been pleaded as a defence to the action.

The defendant appears to be in the habit of speculating in shares and other securities which are bought and sold on the Shanghai stock exchange; the plaintiff was one of his brokers. He began to act for him about two years ago. In August last the defendant had certain transactions for the October settlement and made a profit which he took; he had more transactions for the December settlement, and on these he had a serious loss. The plaintiff called on him to take up his shares, but he failed to do so, with the result that the plaintiff, who is a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, was called to account by the committee and escaped suspension and possible expulsion on explaining the situation and giving promissory notes to the different brokers with whom he had dealt for the amounts due to them; he also surrendered all the commission he had earned on the transactions in which he had participated as broker in the December settlement.

The plaintiff claims that the defendant is indebted to him by way of indemnity in the amounts for which he is liable and for the commission earned by him. The only defence to the action, which I seriously have to consider, is whether the contracts made by the defendant with the plaintiff for the sale and purchase of shares are illegal, because they did not specify the numbers by which such shares were distinguished in the registers of the companies issuing them. This is a provision of the Companies (Sale of Shares) Regulations, 1915. The plaintiff contends that the power which the Minister has to make King's Regulations does not cover such a regulation as this, that it is ultra vires and that he is entitled to recover under the ordinary law.

After lengthily dealing with the powers of a Minister to make King's Regulations, his Lordship said it seems that the proper construction of the Order in Council is that the Minister cannot alter the civil law in so far as it is prescribed by the Order, and that the law so prescribed is the law of England which is to be applied as far as circumstances admit.

I have, accordingly, now only to consider whether this Regulation does in fact conflict with the law of contract as it is to-day in England.

It was described by counsel for the plaintiff in his opening as "one which cut right across the ordinary course of business as carried on in England," and therefore one which is not in accordance with English law. The regulation is founded on an ordinance of the Colony of Hongkong which made contracts for the sale of shares in joint stock companies void, and is practically identical with it only that the regulation makes such contracts illegal. The Hongkong Ordinance was founded on Leaman's Act

but as was conceded in argument that Act differs in its object from the two local enactments. The former was to protect joint stock banks from speculation in their shares, the latter to protect people from themselves by putting an end to speculation. Both the Hongkong and China enactments followed on periods of wild speculation, that in China being the rubber boom of 1910. Now I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not criticizing the beneficence or reasonableness of this regulation, it certainly was efficacious in stopping speculation; but what I have to consider is not whether the legislation was wise or reasonable but whether, in order to stop speculation in shares or for any other reason, the Minister is empowered by the Order in Council to make such contracts as that sued upon illegal.

Now there is a considerable amount of confusion as to the meaning of speculation; it is often identified with gambling, which is quite a different thing. A large part of legitimate commerce depends on speculation, which cannot be said of gambling. I cannot do better than read the remarks of the Privy Council in giving judgment in *Forget v. Ostry* (1895, A.C. p. 323). The question was whether contracts for the purchase and sale of shares as a speculation was gambling. Lord Halsbury in delivering their Lordships' judgment said "It may well be that the appellant was aware that in directing a purchase to be made the respondent did not intend to keep the shares purchased, but to sell them when, as he anticipated, would be the case, they rose in value; that his object was not investment but speculation. To enter into such transactions with such an object is sometimes spoken of as 'gambling on the Stock Exchange,' but it certainly does not follow that the transaction involves any gaming contract. A contract cannot properly be so described merely because it is entered into in furtherance of a speculation. It is a legitimate commercial transaction to buy a commodity in the expectation that it will rise in value and with the intention of realising a profit by its re-sale. Such dealings are of everyday occurrence in commerce. The legal aspect of the case is the same whatever be the nature of the commodity, whether it be a cargo of wheat or the shares of a joint stock company. Nor, again, do such purchases and sales become gaming contracts because the person purchasing is not possessed of the money required to pay for his purchases, but obtains the requisite funds in a large measure by means of advances on the security of the stocks or goods he has purchased. This, also, is an everyday commercial transaction. For example, a merchant who has purchased before he re-sells it obtains in ordinary course the means of doing so by pledging the bill of lading."

It appears then that contracts based on speculation in shares are not void in English law, and it follows that the interference with the law of contract which this regulation affects is ultra vires. A somewhat obscure result would follow from a different conclusion, for whereas a gaming contract is void by English law and therefore also under the Order in Council, a contract based on speculation on the stock exchange would be good in English law by English law and illegal in China where English law governs British subjects.

It is with regret that I have to take a different view of the Minister's powers to that which he has taken himself; but this is not one of those cases where the Court is called on to interfere with the discretion of an authority entrusted with the power of making subordinate legislation; all I have had to do is to enquire an Order in Council of great complexity, and having come to a different conclusion to that at which he arrived, I am bound to give effect to my opinion.

Mr. McNeill asked for judgment with costs, and judgment was given accordingly.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, March 15.

To be able to state that Japan and China are in agreement on any one subject is indeed remarkable. It seems almost impossible. Yet it is so. Both have agreed to publish simultaneously the Sino-Japanese Military Convention of last year and other related agreements. As it happens, there is very little to disclose in these several documents that has not already been published, but the recognition of the principle laid down by the Peace Conference that a period has been set to the pernicious and dangerous policy of secret agreements between nations is of value, because the people of China with those of the world will know the extent of their national obligations in future. The Sino-Japanese Military Convention was published yesterday afternoon, its most important feature being the extension of the agreement signed as late as February 5th of this year providing for the withdrawal of allied troops from Chinese territory and other territory occupied by these troops on the signature of the peace treaty by the European Peace Conference. It is proposed to make public over a dozen agreements, including two British and two American. The former are concerned with the Marconi contracts for the establishment of wireless telephones and for wireless telegraphic installations. The latter cover the Siemens-Carey railway agreements and the Grand Canal contract. These, if I remember aright, have already been published. To-day the War Participation Loan Agreement is being published, and for the next fortnight the newspapers interested will be swamped by the publication of one agreement daily.

Peking may be taken to reflect the interest which is being taken throughout China in the movement for independence which is now convulsing the one time Hermit Kingdom. It goes without saying that Chinese are in sympathy with the efforts of the Koreans to call the attention of the world to their sad plight, and numerous Koreans are now finding an asylum in this country. Leaders of the movement are now in Peking and are engaged in an effort to make known the injustices and barbarities with which they charge the Japanese administration. Their declaration of independence is a moving but dignified statement. In it they call upon the people to rise and ask for the righting of the wrong that has been done to a nation which enjoyed a separate existence for forty-three centuries. It depreciates force. A subsequent statement goes further in this respect and points out that the use of force in any degree would defeat the object of those who employ it: Progress and reforms in Korea, as advertised by the Japanese, have not been introduced for the good of the people of the country, but for the benefit of the Japanese settlers. So over the Korean delegates in Peking. They go further, and assert that the natives are being despoiled of their land and their rights. Further, their language is being suppressed, and Korean children are taught in the schools that they are not Koreans but Japanese who emigrated from Japan. These facts ought to be made known to the Peace Conference which if it is to administer justice for the peoples of the earth cannot ignore the claims of this down-trodden race.

Lu Tseng-hsiang, the Chinese Peace Envoy, is now in Switzerland on undated sick leave. His departure from Paris at this time may be a protest against the suppression of the Government or against some under current which is not visible from here. Unfortunately this may give an opening to the pro-Japanese party who are anxious to have him replaced by a man sharing their views, such as Chang Chi-shan who is now in Paris, where he has been for some time.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

HONGKONG ILLUMINATION SCHEME.

In connection with the forthcoming Peace Celebrations in the Colony, we are asked to state that the general scheme of decoration and illumination to be carried out will be on much the same lines as on the occasion of the Coronation in 1911. That is to say, the whole of the public buildings, offices and private dwellings, it is hoped, will be artistically decorated by flags and in the evening by red lanterns, the latter to be arranged in such a manner as will give the best general effect, especially from verandahs facing the water-front. At least three lanterns should be placed in every window or bay; hence an early estimate must be made as to the number required. Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. have already secured a supply of lanterns on favourable terms, and orders should be sent in to them without delay.

The general public are asked to co-operate in making the decorations and illuminations a display that will long be remembered in the annals of the Colony.

A very interesting ceremony took place this afternoon in the Central Park where on the Altar of Earth the Premier, Allied ministers and members of the cabinet drove nails affixing the brass tablet to the memorial stone to be placed in the re-erected Ketteler pavilion which will commemorate the victory of right over might. Speeches were given by the Premier, Sir John Jordan, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and the Speaker of the Senate. The remark was made that the British Minister's three minute talk was the most striking feature of the afternoon. He spoke in the language comprehended by the people, not in the high falutin manner of the others, and his utterances were loudly applauded. Garlands of growing wheat were placed on the tablet, but they did not remain long, the souvenir hunters being responsible for a speedy clearance.

The inaugural meeting of the International Press Club took place on Monday evening. After the business had been transacted Mr. J. J. Abbott, the representative of the American group of banks, delivered a brief address explaining the objects of his visit to China. Sir Francis Aglen followed with a few interesting observations. The Club has over one hundred members, and should prove a useful adjunct to press activities.

JAPAN'S NEWSPAPER POLICY.

In addition to the starting of a Japanese newspaper at Harbin under the editorship of a former Japanese member of the Imperial Japanese Diet, the Japanese Government has now appointed Mr. Zamoto, former English secretary to late Prince Ito, as chief of a new Japanese news agency in Siberia to look after Japanese interests in that vast territory.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 1.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—cloudy. Barometer: 29.89. Temperature 2 p.m.—81. Humidity 2 p.m.—74.

DAY BY DAY.

The report of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's sermon of Sunday morning will appear to-morrow.

Among the cargo discharged by the Empress of Asia is a consignment of condensed milk and chocolate. Two Chinese found these delicacies too tempting, they broke open the cases as they were being discharged on to the wharf, and one of them stole eight boxes of Nestle's milk chocolate and the other took two tins of milk and also two boxes of cigarettes. They were caught and this morning were brought into the Police Court. One of them got one month's hard labour from the Magistrate, while the other was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment and to receive six strokes of the birch.

That insatiable Molo Haptee ("half-dead Indian") is too iniquitous for any respectable Indian to submit to. One Indian, when this term was applied to him by a naughty gold-caddie, went into hysterics. He threw stones at the boy, and not content with this, he gave further vent to his feelings by using his stick on the unfortunate caddie. The latter had no intention of submitting to this indignity, so he had the Indian summoned before Mr. G. N. Orme. The Magistrate, after listening to both parties, ordered the Indian to pay a \$5 fine, or, in default, to go to prison for 10 days.

A Chinese who had been banished from Singapore for life was arrested by the Police in the Colony in connection with the theft of a pair of ear-rings and a coat which he pawned at two different pawnshops. The two pawnbrokers were this morning summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindell and to one of them the Magistrate said:—"What do you mean by pawning ear-rings from an utter scoundrel like the man in the dock?"—"He had no coat on when he came in."—"That makes the matter worse. You should have known that he was no good."—"He told me that his mistress told him to pawn the things." His Worship:—"It was quite clear to you that this man was a doubtful character. The articles are to be returned to the woman without payment." A similar order was made by the Magistrate for the return, by the other pawnbroker, of the jacket. In respect to the charge of returning from banishment, which was also preferred against the thief, the Magistrate remanded it on the allegation of the thief that he was not told by the interpreter on the occasion of his deportation that he was banished for life.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Pinkie and the Fairies"—Theatre Royal 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

China Borneo Co.—Shareholders' meeting—11.30 a.m.
Exporters and Dealers Association—Annual meeting—4 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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REVIVAL OF FOLK SONG.

SUGGESTION FOR
UNIVERSITY CHAIR.

"A. K." writes in the *Daily News*:—One of the special pre-occupations of musicians and serious music lovers in these days of reconstruction is the revival of folk song. A few weeks ago we had the foundation of a new league which aims at making the people sing its own songs at the many great celebrations to which we all look forward. Now we hear of a coming great extension of activity on the part of the Folk Song and Folk Dance Society in the same direction. The seed sown by the old Folk Song Society twenty years or more ago has fallen on fruitful soil.

The movement has two sides. It is at once democratic in that it may be made a powerful instrument for spreading happiness among the people. To make the masses return to the good old tunes and the good old dances, racy of the soil, instead of spoiling their taste by sloppy shop ballads or the antics of degenerate negroid races is a great work.

The experience of the war has shown that the masses can be weaned from the love of the inferior rubbish which the big towns provide so plentifully. The better music must be brought to them when the men come home to the workshop and the farm. The British peoples have treasures of folk song inferior to none and superior to most. The old English, Scottish, and Irish dances are just as picturesque, just as good an expression of national character as those of any nation in Europe.

No nation has as fine an instinct for part-singing as the people of Wales. But we are

ashamed to confess that we have as few artistic gifts—we have a keener sense of singing in tune than any other people and just as strong a sense of rhythm. To preserve and develop these tastes is a task worthy of the best that both musicians and social reformers can give.

There is another side to it—the scholastic. One of the reasons why the efforts of the folk-song enthusiasts sometimes fail is that they have not always kept the two apart and have frightened the people by displays of irrelevant erudition—as, for instance, by asking a Warwickshire shepherd whether he knew the version of a "Peace Egging Song" differs from the Suffolk version by having a flattened leading note in a different place and not being quite so pentatonic in feeling.

The result is that the shepherd thinks his song is something dangerously foreign and will refuse to sing it any more. Such things have been known to happen.

This branch of the subject is, however, a fascinating subject of study for the musician, and the idea of the Folk Song Society that the study of Folk Song should receive its ultimate canonisation by the foundation of a University Chair is excellent. It has been put into practice with fine results in other countries. The professor could arbitrate with fine impartiality between the Irishman who claims "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the Scot who says it comes from Lanarkshire, and the Englishman who swears it is County Bucks. Other things, too, the professor could investigate with much advantage. He could decide whether the Norman Conquest left its mark on English song; whether Spanish elements crept in in Tudor times; what is the precise relationship between the Breton folk song and the Cornish, and whether North

Britain has the monopoly of the Scottish songs.

But the scholars must not confuse this sound doctrine with the practical business of making folk song and dances once again a democratic reality, as they were 300 years ago.

From the point of view of the development of a national school of music of the highest kind such labours are invaluable. The belief is gaining ground more and more that no national music can have a healthy life that has not its roots deep down in the songs of the people. Much has been done by our younger composers, but it is not enough to take a folk tune and turn it into self-conscious artifice into ultra-modern rhapsodies. The two elements must be combined as by spontaneous impulse into an indissoluble whole. A study of the great masterpieces from this point of view teaches us many things. Folksong elements are found where they are least expected, and they are always a source of strength and vitality.

Another caution to the zealots. They grow too apt to think that the original folk song sung by an untaught peasant or seaman is necessarily a finer thing than the music of a Beethoven or a Bach has created from it. When they talk like that they cease to be musicians, and become mere enemies of true musical progress.

A. K.

GOING TO SCHOOL AT 71.

Unable to attend school when she was a girl, a 71-year old woman is a first-year student in the Junshin Jogakko, a school for girls in Azabu, where she recites her lessons with her grand-daughters, and is fast learning to understand the Buddhist bible, the meaningless characters of which she has been reading since childhood, according to the *Yomiuri*. The woman is Mrs. Mitsu-ko Enata, who lives with her son at Imasato, Kanazumi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. She walks from her son's house to her classes each morning. She envies the girls of modern Japan, who she says, have all the opportunities for study that were not available during her girlhood. Mrs. Enata will be graduated with her grand-daughters from Junshin Jogakko next spring.

DEATH OF NAT GOODWIN.
The death is announced by Reuter's New York correspondent of Mr. Nat Goodwin, one of the best-known actors on the American stage. Deceased, who was 62 years of age, was almost as famous for his marriages as for acting. His first wife, Eliza Weatherly, an actress, died 31 years ago. He then married Nella Peace, who divorced him. In 1898 he married Miss Marina Elliott (sister of Lady Forbes-Robertson), whom he divorced. One year later on the ground of desertion

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A few days later he married Edna Goodrich, another American actress, who had been his leading lady. She also divorced him, and then he married Miss Margaret Moreland, another of his leading ladies, and she obtained a divorce in September last. A Central News telegram states that with Mr. Goodwin at his death was Miss Georgia Gardner, a 22-year-old actress who, according to reports, was about to become the third wife of the actor. Goodwin's stage career began in Boston in 1873 in "The Law in New York." For the most part, he played comedy parts, but before he came to London for a season in 1890 he had shown marked dramatic talent in more ambitious roles. Later he made a name for himself in America as a Shakespearean actor, as the gravedigger in "Hamlet," Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice," and Bolshaz in "The Idiot."

SPORTING TIT-BITS.

Newtongrange United have been admitted to membership of the East of Scotland Junior League.

In five engagements recently between Celtic and Kilmarnock, the Parkhead club can show one win only.

A sum of £150 was paid by Greenock Morton to Third Lanark for the services of Brownlie till the close of the season.

Greenock Morton scored eighteen goals in the Scottish League competition during January, the biggest aggregate of any of the clubs.

All the Irish golf championships are to be resumed this year. It is hoped to play the open amateur at Portrush in the second week in September.

Of A.A.A. champions of 1914, G. W. Hanson, the one and four miles winner, is the only home country holder who has been killed in the war.

Only three in League games this season have the Hibernians scored more than one goal, and on these occasions they gained their only victory.

W. B. Marshall put up a great fight recently against H. C. Vinn in the amateur billiard championship. He had a break of 108. Vinn won by 67 points.

Among officers mentioned in dispatches by General Milne for services in Salonika is Captain F. H. Fasson, Scottish Horse (Remount Service), the old Scottish International Rugby half-back.

The Dunfermline Athletic F. C. has been floated, or is about to be as a limited liability company, with a capital of £2000. They are to seek promotion to the first division of the Scottish League.

It is 22 years since George A. Boots was first "capped" for Wales, and he is still going fairly strong. He is the captain of the Pill Harriers, and his experience and generalship means a lot to his team.

The chairman of Millwall Athletic believes that if football were played all the year round there would be plenty of players and spectators. The soldiers in France, he says, played all through the summer.

Charged with batting on football matches, Henry Thatcher, otherwise known as G. Wilson, has been sentenced to three months in the second division.

Football in Alloa is about to be revived, and a meeting of the Alloa Athletic club is to be held on February 11. Thereafter it is the intention to hold a public meeting with the object of forming a limited liability club.

The Admiralty have been dipping into Ruff's Guide to the Turf, for in the latest Navy list are to be found the following newly-named warships—Rock Sand, Spearmint, Ladas, Bend Or, Ormonde, Sceptre, Sir Bevis, and Arnd Patrick.

Demobilisation has deprived the Civil Service Strollers of the services of their custodian, Westwood who has returned to his native heath, Methil. If Denbeath Star or East Fife are in need of a goalkeeper this is their chance.

The Glasgow Academicals' example has set the "old boys" of the High school agog regarding the future. They will do nothing this season, but they hope to have a strong fifteen next season, with Browning, Donald, Carswell, and others as the backbone.

In view of the extension of the English League, Tottenham Hotspur have put out an appeal for retention in the first division. They were at the foot of the list when last the competition was played, and in ordinary course would have "gone down" with Chelsea.

"Bombardier" Wells, Jim Driscoll, and Johnny Summers, it is stated, are to sit on the Council of the British Boxing Board of Control as the "three representative boxers elected by and from present and holders of the Lonsdale championship challenge belts."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, has thanked the

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THE FRENCH STORE.

GENERAL NEWS.

LESS DRUNKENNESS.

The Liquor Control Board's claim that the reduction in drunkenness is due to the restrictions then have imposed is contested by the *Breeding Trade Review*. It is obvious, the paper argues, that if the greater part of the improvement in drunkenness convictions was a result of the restrictions imposed by the Board and not a natural result of the war conditions then those parts of the country which had not been scheduled should certainly exhibit a worse record. No such unsatisfactory record, it says, was found. Taking 1913 and 1914, there were 176,211 convictions for drunkenness in England. For 1917 the total had fallen to 43,935, a reduction of just 74 per cent. In the unscheduled areas the reduction was practically the same, namely, 75 per cent. The population of the unscheduled area was about 3,100,000, or over one-eleventh of the total population.

ARRESTED 60 TIMES.

A well-dressed, attractive woman of 27 years of age, named Florence McKay, was charged at Westminster recently with attempted suicide in a police-cell. She said she had only been out of prison three hours since June. It was stated that she began her career of crime at Sunderland in 1905, when only 13. Her association with soldiers had resulted in robbery and worse, despite the fact that every effort had been made to detain her in institutions other than prisons. Twice bound over on probation, she escaped from Salvation Army officials, these efforts at reclamation being made, as the magistrate observed, after she had been charged between 50 and 60 times. She had been committed for every sort of offence—39 times for drunkenness and assault, and many times for robbery, and was now committed to the sessions.

scores—probably six—will be invited to take part in the P. G. A. Medal competition at Walton Heath later in May, when the first prize will be £100 and the second £25.

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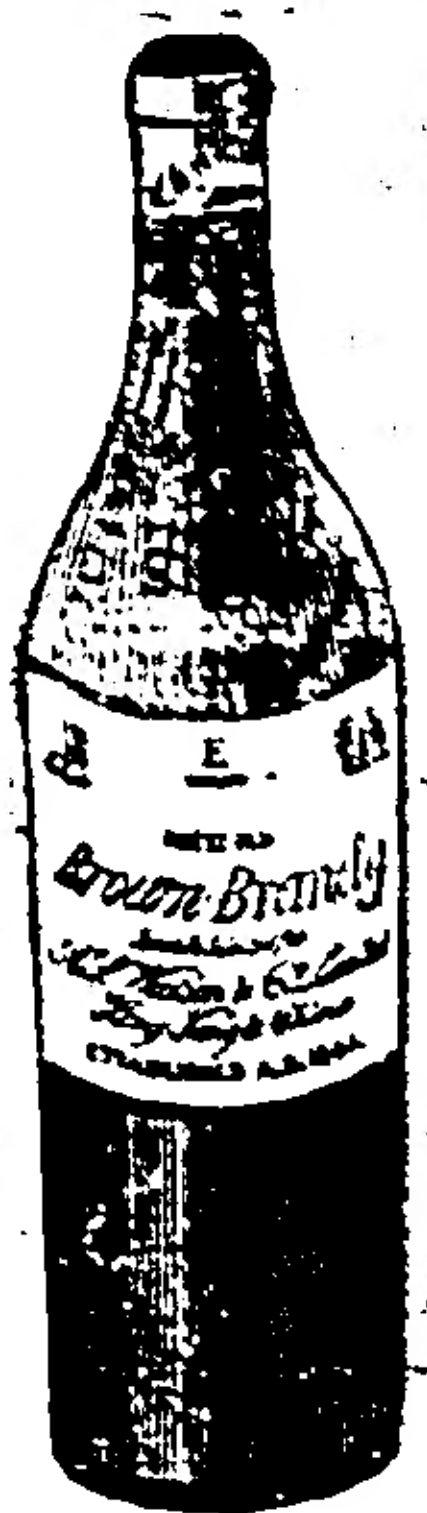
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919.

THE GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET.

For four and a half years, Germany has ceased to be a maritime nation, and it seems that it will be a long time before she becomes one again. One of the most remarkable things of the war has been the manner in which Germany, from being one of the greatest maritime powers in the world, has been forced to become almost entirely a nation of landmen. It is true, of course, that during the war, she maintained a great Navy, but her fleet had to remain in harbour, with the exception of a small proportion which went to form that weapon of frightfulness—the submarine. With regard to her merchant fleet, it can be said that it totally disappeared, for that part which remained in German harbours was useless in the face of the never-ceasing vigilance of the British Navy, that part in neutral harbours was retained, and that in Allied harbours was commandeered. Generally speaking, Germany had ceased to be a maritime nation. It is true that a few vessels could still sail in the Baltic, but that field of enterprise was very small indeed compared to Germany's world-wide activities before the war.

And this applies not only to Germany's shipping, but to every branch of her commerce and industry throughout the world. Up to 1914 the Germans had, like the other great nations, spread themselves over the face of the globe, and there was no country in the world in which their typical industriousness and thoroughness had not won for them a certain, and very often important, commercial and financial footing. Even in our own country and in our colonies and dominions, German commercial methods, however questionable, had brought them a great measure of success. Of course it followed that, when war broke out, German firms in the Allied countries ceased automatically, but the commercial collapse did not stop there, and we find that at the end of the war, the German commercial machine throughout the world has come to a standstill, with the result that Germany to-day must take up the threads of commercial life right at the beginning. How absolutely wasted have been all her colossal efforts before the war!

For many decades, the whole German nation had slaved to make the nation one of the greatest in the world, commercially, industrially, and as regards their Army and their Navy. And there is no doubt their strenuous efforts were rewarded with success, for up to the opening of hostilities, Germany may be said to have been beaten in the commercial life of the world by only one nation, Britain. And as far as her Army was concerned she stood second to none. What has become of her now? Her invincible Army, her huge Navy, and her great merchant fleet? The German Navy has disappeared and is even now being divided up amongst the victorious Allies: the Army is beaten and humiliated, and is fast being disbanded to give way to the small defensive force which will constitute the future German Army; and now Germany has lost the last sign of her former greatness—her merchant fleet, which was taken over by the Allies the other day. Could anything be more complete than this destruction of a once-great country, destruction brought upon it by itself? The surrender of the German mercantile marine, which has become necessary in order that the starving country may be fed, sounds the death-knell to Germany's commercial greatness for many years to come.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

REGISTRATION SCHEMES.

In watching the interests of motorists and in possessing an influence in making organised representations to the Government, the Hongkong Automobile Association has already justified its creation, as an analysis of its first annual report, which is reprinted elsewhere, plainly shows. With the steady growth of motoring in the Colony, it was essential that such a body should be formed. There is one item in the report which possesses an interest not alone shared by the motoring public. That is the paragraph which says that the Police are now keeping a register of chauffeurs and are issuing character books to native licensed drivers, which should be kept by the employer and duly entered with the man's record on the termination of his employment. That is a very sensible plan, and the public in general may be forgiven if they wish it could also be applied to domestic servants. The idea now in force amongst chauffeurs is precisely what we have urged in the past regarding household servants—that they should be registered and character books supplied them, which would contain all details of their past employment and give the reasons why they have given up previous positions. There was a rumour some months ago that the Police Reserve were prepared to work this scheme of servant registration. It would be interesting to know why nothing has come of the report. One thing is certain—such a scheme would be enthusiastically welcomed by householders in general. A new broom is said to sweep clean. Perhaps the newly-appointed Governor could be persuaded to interest himself in the subject when he arrives here.

AN APPEAL.

We feel sure that the women of Hongkong will readily respond to the appeal made in our columns last evening, on behalf of our troops on the Siberian front, by Mrs. Stabb. Some little time ago it was thought that there would be no further need for organised work by war comfort parties, but circumstances have now arisen, including the destruction by fire of large Red Cross supplies at Vladivostok, which make it imperative that our brave men "carrying on" in Siberia should be kept supplied with necessities and with means of recreation as well. It is hard lines on these war-worn soldiers that they should still have to face the hardships of the Siberian campaign, when troops elsewhere are less actively engaged, and the least that we in Hongkong can do is to remember their claims on our time and money. All the lady helpers that can be secured are wanted, but even those who can not promise personal work can do their bit by small regular monthly donations. The public as a whole, too, can have a share in this labour of love by sending books, magazines or even discarded newspapers to the Post Office for free transmission to the Tommies in Siberia.

MAKING GERMANY PAY.

We have heard quite a lot in recent times as to how Germany is going to pay the little war bill which the Allies will present her in due course. Mr. Claude Lowther has just raised the question, asking for an assurance that the full bill shall be presented and that if only a small amount can be exacted it shall be regarded as "payment on account." Mr. Bonar Law says the Government can give no such promise, as it is not its policy to demand more than it believes it can get from Germany. That statement is not quite to our liking and we doubt if it will appeal very much to anyone who knows what German ambition has meant to the world. Business firms are not in the habit of adjusting their bills to the paying capacity of their patrons, neither do Courts of Justice base their fines or sentences on the prisoners' power to stand the punishment. If it is the British Government's policy to fix the amount of the bill on what Germany can afford to pay now or in the immediate future, then all we can say is that that is a far too soft-hearted attitude. When Germany fixed the indemnity for France in 1870 she did not bother about France's capacity to pay there and then. We want the Germans, not alone of this generation but of future generations as well, to remember the overthrow of Prussianism. The full bill should be paid, whether it takes one year or fifty.

DAY-BY-DAY.

LOTS OF MEN ACQUIRE FORTUNES BY BEING KEPT TOO BUSY TO SPEND THE MONEY THEY MAKE.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale is to distribute the prizes at the Victoria British School at noon on Thursday.

Yesterday's health return shows three fatal cases of plague, one fatal occurrence of diphtheria and two non-fatal cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The sufferers were all Chinese.

The Hongkong Schools' Athletic Sports are being held on the Racecourse on Friday. The band of the 18th Infantry will be in attendance, and the prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Ralphs.

At the Magistracy a Chinese was to-day sent to prison for six months for managing a secret society, whose headquarters were at Canton Road. There was a great deal of trouble caused by the enmity between these clubs, said Mr. T. H. King, who prosecuted, and he asked the Magistrate to pass an exemplary sentence.

The Rev. Joseph Clark Thomson, M.A., M.D., arrived by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia on Saturday, March 22. Dr. Thomson is on furlough from his work for the Chinese residents in Canada. He will spend some time with his sons in Yungking and Canton, revisiting the scenes of his former missionary work in South China. Dr. Thomson was at one time head of Canton Hospital.

On the application of Mr. M. K. Lo, a case in which he defended a Chinese who was charged with being in possession of arms and ammunition was remanded by Mr. R. E. Lindell until to-morrow. The Chinese was arrested on the Hsu Tah Wharf yesterday after landing from a steamer. Sergeant Fallon, who made the arrest, discovered a Winchester rifle and an automatic pistol, complete with ammunition, concealed in a box amongst the man's luggage.

A Chinese thief whose special side line was in gramophones, Kodaks and other similar articles, was yesterday caught in the act of selling a folded Kodak camera to Mee Cheung, photographer. Information concerning this thief had been supplied by the Police to Mee Cheung beforehand, and when the thief went there to dispose of the camera, he was handed over to the Police. It is not known by the Police from whom the camera had been stolen and likely owners are requested to apply to No. 2 Police Station for its return.

We have received too late for insertion to-day a copy of Army Order No. 275 of 1918 dealing with refunds to individuals of the expenses incurred by them in proceeding from abroad, after the outbreak of war, to join the British Army. Army Order No. 1919 draws special attention to the fact that claims which are not submitted in accordance with that Army Order before 1st September, 1919, will not be considered, and this should be brought as prominently as possible to the notice of all concerned.

"Pinky and the Fairies" is having a remarkably good run at the Theatre Royal. Mr. Sinclair has touched it up a bit since the first production, and now it is as perfect as can be desired. Last night there was another crowded house. All acquitted themselves with credit. Mrs. R. Duncan (Sleeping Beauty) has a very fine voice and was heard to great advantage in "As I leaned over the slumber wall" and "Do give me a kiss." Mrs. Thornton as Imogen and Mr. Ashby as Carolus were fine character studies. There was a profusion of bouquets for the principal characters when the curtain rang down in the final act. We understand that every available seat for the Wednesday and Thursday matinees has been booked. To-night Miss Georgia Mosser will take the role of Pinkie.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

An old resident four days ago recalled the fact that never before has he known summer to be ushered in March. The final departure of winter has been heralded by warm days and nights. Those hopes of still having cooler days have given up utterly delusive, and careful observers of weather are finding the barometer a puzzle. Weather prophets have given up forecasting under the abnormal conditions that have prevailed this season. This unwelcome freak of the weather is unfortunate, for it will probably mean the exodus of a large number of ladies to health resorts, like Weihaiwai and other places, before the scheduled period. Everyone hoped that the cold weather would still be amenable to reason, and make a long stay with us. We have had an overcast firmament, steamy heat and a recrudescence of the everlasting drizzle. The week might well have been a week in August. The times are out of joint.

The Hongkong A.D.C. have made another essay into fairylore of a very good type. They have "struck oil" with Mr. W. George Robertson's "Pinky and the Fairies," for ever since it was put on the boards it has drawn crowded houses. It is a long, long trail from "Kismet," "The Witness for the Defence," and "The Barton Mystery" to "Pinky and the Fairies," but it is one well worth following the Hongkong A.D.C. along. "Pinky and the Fairies" is another regime for spectacular glamour. The organisation must be congratulated upon its attempt, for the production demands a combination of excellent singing, dancing and acting on the part of little ones and grown-ups. Mr. W. Sinclair must be felicitated for "Pinky and the Fairies" was a feast of colour and brilliancy. Mr. Sinclair is a tower of strength to the local A.D.C. and his enthusiasm is unbounded.

It will come as a surprise to many to learn that Mr. Sinclair has decided to produce no more plays in future. If Mr. Sinclair dissociates himself from the Hongkong A.D.C. it will be the greatest catastrophe that ever befell amateur theatricals in this Colony. One shudders to think of the result. It is extremely doubtful if any other citizen of Hongkong is capable of producing a really successful piece. To Mr. Sinclair's wonderful training and untiring enthusiasm, day and night, is credited most of our delightful A.D.C. performances, for only those who are initiated in the work that he has been doing knows what it means to put up shows like "Pinky and the Fairies," "Kismet," etc. I cannot adequately describe what it means to train little children, who never have been on a stage.

For instance, those who have seen "Pinky and the Fairies" will certainly agree that it is a production of which Hongkong may well be proud. It was a show, up to which standard few travelling companies can come, and it impresses us immediately that Hongkong has distinct histrionic talents. But how have these talents been discovered? They had been practically moribund until Mr. Sinclair developed them. Sir W. Jones once said: "If I am asked who is the greatest man, I answer—the best; and if I am required to say who is the best, I reply—he that has deserved most of his fellow-creatures." Mr. Sinclair has deserved most of his fellow-creatures here. We trust he will, therefore, continue to give us some more productions. With regard to "Pinky and the Fairies" one can truly say in the words of Horace "Decies repetita placebit." It will continue to please ten times repeated.

We have been enjoying a delightful spell of variety enter-

tainments. The Howitt-Phillips Company, who are now performing in Shanghai, will probably open out here shortly with a repertoire of new and old plays. The Banvard Musical Comedy Company will take the boards after the exit of the Howitt-Phillips Company. The Banvard Company's series of plays is of quite a different nature to the Howitt-Phillips and will prove a novelty in Hongkong. The Company has a beauty chorus of nine girls, including the leader Miss Hazel Boys. The following plays will probably be produced to start with, and the programme will be changed every other night:—"The Suffragettes," "Hello Hawaii," "Oh Papa," "The Bellboy," etc.

Education matters will loom very large in local politics very shortly, for I hear that at the forthcoming opening of the new medical wings to the Hongkong University by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government an appeal is to be made for more funds. Then, on the other hand the Catholics of Hongkong are desirous of having a Jesuit College here, and the proposal, which has received the blessing of Bishop Pozzani, will be submitted to the Pope. When the Hongkong University was established every one was convinced that the needs of all communities or learning would be satisfied. The Portuguese, it is maintained, cannot afford to send their sons to the University because it is too expensive. An average married Portuguese gets \$200 to \$250 in the Colony. House rent takes a good slice of this and, if he wishes his son to pursue a University career, has to contribute about \$100 a month. If he has three sons, it is very easy; multiply \$100 by 3.

On the face of this, the community argues that a Jesuit College affiliated to the Hongkong University would be able to import a cheap and thoroughly sound education. The Jesuits are renowned as the greatest educationalists. In India and elsewhere Jesuit Colleges are synonymous of all that is best in modern education.

Discussing education recalls to mind a remark which Dr. Jordan made at the last Convocation of the Hongkong University. He postulated that education must follow commerce. He said that commerce had to go hand-in-hand with education in order that the nation might benefit from commerce and avoid its evils. Commerce was carried to the shores of our neighbours, but while that was going on it was essential that we should give them at the same time an opportunity of intellectual development and of improvement, which meant education. Education is not now-a-days a means for making good citizens. It is a means for teaching citizens how to compete successfully, the one against the other. As Locke said: "We are taught to clothe our minds, as we do our bodies, after the fashion in vogue; and it is accounted fantastical or something worse, not to do so."

RUBBER MEETINGS.

Kuala Lumpur, March 17.—At Sungei Ramal meeting on Saturday the chairman Mr. Moullin pointed out the profit represented 18½ per cent. The estimate crop was 250,000 lb at 10.23d E. O. R.

Replying to questions he said there need be no serious anxiety as to disease. The question of erecting a factory had not yet been considered. A final dividend of 10 making 15 per cent was passed.

At the meeting of Concessions, Mr. Kinsley presiding said there still remained 115 acres to be open to complete the programme of a thousand acres. It was proposed to issue the remaining 7,500 shares during the coming year, with a view to completing the programme and carrying out further cultivation of all plots.

—Singapore Free Press.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

The hearing of the case in which Lo Chuen, a foreman employed in the P.W.D., is charged with receiving a bribe of \$400, was resumed this morning, before Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Mr. Carpenter, of the P.W.D., gave evidence as to his receiving a report concerning the accused, as a result of which witness took the accused to the Police Station. It was part of accused's duty to decide whether work under his supervision was properly done and to report to the P.W.D.

A heated discussion then ensued between Counsel, Mr. Eldon Potter, objecting to the Attorney-General calling evidence that had not been called at the Police Court.

The Attorney-General argued that he was entitled to call any evidence to prove that statements made by the accused were incorrect.

Mr. Potter said that he had not been given sufficient notice of calling fresh evidence.

His Lordship said that he would hear the evidence. He had no doubt that counsel for the defence would point out to the jury, the high-handed manner in which the Crown had conducted its case.

Mr. Potter:—Oh no, my Lord; it is not that, but if new evidence is to be allowed to be called in the manner done by the Attorney-General there would be no finality to these cases.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to cross-examine the manager of the contracting firm, from whom accused is alleged to have received the bribe. Counsel said that, to put it plainly, he intended to show that the whole of witness's story was untrue. Counsel said that his suggestion was, to put it plainly, that the witness was trying to get accused into trouble and was absolutely chasing him to hand him the sum of \$400. Counsel then proceeded to cross-examine witness at considerable length, as to the dates of the alleged interviews between witness and accused.

Witness admitted that it was his intention not to hand over the \$400 to the accused unless the Police were present. Witness said when he went to Mr. Carpenter he had more than \$400 on his person. He had over \$1,000 with him. He always carried sums like that around with him.

Mr. Potter:—Oh, you do, do you? You are one of the lucky ones. I put it to you that you went to Mr. Carpenter with the four \$100 notes to prepare him. You were actually carrying the bribe around with you?

Witness denied that that was so. Witness denied that he was using powder, instead of dynamite for blasting, and that the dynamite had disappeared.

Mr. Potter:—Mr. House tells us that there has been trouble with you over the matter of dynamite, and that the attitude taken by your firm is very unsatisfactory.

Witness admitted that there had been trouble in this direction with a man named Maa subcontractor. He denied that the reason why he wanted to debit Maa's account, with the \$400 was because Maa owed that sum to the accused.

Mr. Potter:—Well then if the \$400 was, as you allege, a bribe, it would be swindling Maa to debit him with the amount.

Witness:—I acted as agent to Maa and in that case Maa pays out the money.

His Lordship:—When you arbitrated for this \$400 what made you say to defendant, "Now that I have paid my money, you must not interfere with my workmen?"

Witness:—Because he was always getting my workmen into trouble.

His Lordship:—You had a strong feeling against him for getting your workmen into trouble?

Witness:—No. I had not a strong feeling against him. Mr. Potter:—No, you were quite fond of him, in fact. The case is proceeding.

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SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Hongkong Club 1; South China 1.
2nd DIVISION LEAGUE.
St. Joseph's 10; South China Reserves 1.
Navy Res. 4; Kowloon 0.
Staffs & Depts. 3; 83rd Coy. 0.
CLUB v. SOUTH CHINA.

The meetings of South China and the Club are always of an interesting nature, and it was not surprising to find a large crowd present on the Club ground when these teams kicked off. South China fielded a strong side, their only absentee being their goalie and centre-forward, but the Club made many changes. Mc Cabb and Clarke being notable absentees. The game started at a good pace and South China were the first to attack, but the finishing was weak. McTavish got clean through the defence on one occasion, only to see the ball strike the side bar and rebound into play. The Chinese left wing was doing very well, Kwok Po-kun and Au Kit-sang giving Chassells and Pasco a busy time, but Chassells was very steady. Fun, on the right wing, too, was having many duels with Richelmann, and in many the Chinese player showed extreme cleverness. The Club left wing were doing well, Reiss and Jennings beating the Reserve half-back with ease, but the right half-back was a stumbling block, and a fine centre by Jennings was spoilt by the inside forwards. The interval arrived with no score.

The second half was full of interest and good play, and after good chances had been missed by both sides, McTavish pushed the ball forward. It was rolled gently to the Chinese goalie, who took a flying kick and missed, giving Club the lead with a very soft attempt. The Chinese played a very spirited game after this and only stalling play by Rodger and Chassells prevented a score. The Chinese team were not to be denied, however, and following some very clever forward play, Leung Yuk Tong scored a nice goal to the accompaniment of a great outburst of cheering from the crowd. Taylor and Hamilton both delayed their final shots at the end of the game, with good openings, and at the other end Rodger had to be very smart to prevent the Chinese taking the lead. Time arrived with the scores one all.

The game was a very bright one and was much enjoyed by the large crowd. Rodger in goal for the club was good, and saved some awkward situations, and Chassells was a safe back. Richelmann hesitated with his clearances and allowed himself to be robbed on occasions. The halves were good and worked untiringly against a lively forward line. The forwards were very disappointing, only Jennings and McTavish being dangerous at any time, these two players being in fine form. Reiss worked hard but the right wing was crude, and the Club in contrast to their opponents brought off very few combined runs. Excepting one bad mistake, the Chinese goalie did well, also the backs, Fung Tai, the right back, being most prominent. Leung Dai-fung was in fine form amongst the halves and the forwards have rarely played so well as on Saturday. Kwok Po Kun, Leung Yek Tong and Ko Kin Fun being the pick of a smart lot.

Mr. Emery was in charge of the game.

ST. JOSEPH'S AND SOUTH CHINA.
St. Joseph's left nothing to chance in this match on Saturday, which proved a fine practice for their clever forwards. A fine forward movement culminated in a nice goal by Omar early in the game, and the College kept their opponents penned in their own half and scored at regular

DR. FORSYTH'S ILLNESS.

A CHANGE TO CANADA.

We understand that Dr. C. Forsyth will be leaving Hongkong in the first week of May for Canada. He will be away for over a year. The report that he has severed his connection with the medical firm of Messrs. Jordan, Forsyth, and Aubrey is without foundation.

Dr. Forsyth, after an attack of influenza, developed lung trouble and eventually phthisis. As the disease is being taken in hand in its early stages, there is no doubt that Dr. Forsyth will return to us in the best of health. The good wishes of the community will go with him when he leaves.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd March, 1919:—

	Receipts	Expenditure
This Year...	\$13,945	\$172,170
Last Year...	12,283	166,030
Increase...	1,662	6,140
Decrease...		

Intervals through Silva (4) and Hyndman (1), leading 6-0 at the interval. The second half also went all in favour of the College who scored through Ogley (2) Silva and Hyndman. South China getting a surprise goal from a break-away.

The game was too one-sided to be interesting, but the clever work of the St. Joseph's forwards, who played sparkling football, was a feature of the game.

Mr. David was in charge of the game.

KOWLOON v. NAVY.
Kowloon again disappointed their supporters by losing to the Navy Res. by 3 goals to nil on the Club ground.

A difference of a goal would have been a much fairer result, but Kowloon have a weakness, and a great one, in front of goal. The Navy scored a goal in the first half and Kowloon should have got two, but didn't. In the second half, Kowloon shifted their team with poor results and Navy scored through Dunbar (2) and Moxon, and towards the end were comfortably winning.

Kowloon are now out of the running for second place in the League, but a little more steadiness in front of goal throughout the season would have given them a much better position. A clever young team in all departments, they lack goal-scoring, Hyder alone being consistent. The Navy on Saturday obtained their goals with comparative ease. The game was bright one and there was some nice football at times.

Mr. Dewhurst was in charge of the game.

STAFFS & DEPTS v. 83RD COY. R.A.
Staffs very much required a victory on Saturday, as they have lost several points unexpectedly lately. This game started at a rare pace on the Military ground, and it was not long before Street opened the scoring with a capital goal, which lead was retained to the interval. The second half was largely in favour of Staffs, who played a strong game, and Skilton added a nice goal and Ellarby made no mistake with a penalty. 83rd Coy. tried hard without success, Morris on the left being in bright form. Staffs deserved their win, being strong in all departments, while 83rd Coy. made a plucky fight and played a nice open game.

Mr. Banks was in charge of the game.

QUIZ.

HONGKONG MOTORISTS.

LOCAL ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

The first annual general meeting of the Hongkong Automobile Association it to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on Monday next at 5.15 p.m.

The first report records a membership of 120 and that 74 Association Badges have been sold. On the question of roads the report states:—"The question of the improvement of existing roads and the making of new roads has been considered by the Committee. A plan of a new motor road from Pokfulam to the Peak and suggestions for the improvement of Garden Road and Caine Road, have been submitted to the Government. The Government agreed to open Kennedy Road, as far as the building formerly used as a German Club, to motor traffic during the alterations to the Peak Tramway, and representations have been made to them with a view of permanently allowing motor traffic on the whole of this road, and on certain other roads in the Colony which are now closed."

At the request of the Association, the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police is now keeping a register of chauffeurs, and is issuing a character book to each native licensed driver, which should be kept by the employer, and duly entered with the man's record on the termination of the employment. Complaints have been made of chauffeurs using their employers' cars for joy-riding, and with a view to stopping this practice the Police have agreed to occasionally report to owners the time and place at which their cars are observed. Owners wishing to avail themselves of this service must have the letter "A" painted on their identification plate in front of the number. Improvements in the ferry service for motor cars have been made by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, and they are now improving the facilities for transporting motor cycles across the harbour.

Commenting on the police prosecutions, the report states: "Numerous prosecutions were instituted by the Hongkong Police Reserve in August and September last in respect of inadequate illumination of rear identification plates, and a strong protest was made by the Association to the Government on the ground that these prosecutions were needless and annoying. It was submitted that if the illumination of the majority of the plates was inadequate, a warning should have been issued, and that this Association should have been given an opportunity of investigating the matter. On the return to the Colony of the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, an inspection of cars was made by him with a representative of this Association, when it was found that by reducing the size of the rear plate to the dimensions of that in use in England, and by an adjustment of the lamp, very improved lighting was obtained. A circular was accordingly issued to members to this effect, and there have been no further prosecutions.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Police Reserve intended to follow up that campaign against motor traffic by commencing a system of speed checks, or police traps, but an effective protest was made against this. The policy of the Association is to discourage excessive speeds, and the Committee trust that members will be careful not to give cause for complaint in this respect. The Association has been approached by the St. John Ambulance Brigade with reference to the urgent need for a Motor Ambulance in this Colony and your Committee considered that was a worthy object for its attention. Through the generosity of one of the members (Mr. C. Lauritsen) a chassis was obtained without cost, and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company have constructed the body at a reduced charge, which has been paid for out of the funds of the Association. The Ambulance is now complete, and will shortly be presented to the Ambulance Brigade.

ARMY OFFICERS' TITLES.
The War Office states that "New Army Officers" who are granted permission to retain their rank are on their return to civil life, entitled to be referred to by their military titles. This is a military right provided the officer was shown in the London Gazette as being entitled to retain such rank.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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"CHICKEN CASEY."

As a whole	Entertaining
Story	Convincing
Star	Well Cast
Support	Capable
Setting	Excellent
Photography	Very Good Indeed

Great credit is due to Thos. A. Ince, the director, for the manner in which he has handled a very charming story. Parts two and three might have been coarse and suggestive in less experienced hands. Mr. Ince has most successfully carried through a daring situation with delicacy and refinement.



The film that everybody is talking about.

"SHOULDER ARMS."

COMMENCING

THURSDAY,

AT THE

VICTORIA.

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

HONGKONG MAN HONOURED.

The many friends of Lieut. MacNab Wilson, R.G.A., will be pleased to hear that he has been awarded the Military Cross for "a gallant act, performed in the face of the enemy, and devotion to duty in the field."

General Plumer, who granted the award, sent a letter of congratulation to Lieut. MacNab Wilson, who, with his Battery, had a narrow escape of being captured by the Germans at the end of last year, when all their guns and equipment were lost, and the men only saved themselves by their rifles; their guns they recovered on the following day.

Lieut. MacNab Wilson will be remembered as one of the crack shots of the Hongkong Police. He joined up in 1914, when at home on leave from the Hongkong Police, and has seen

much hard fighting. He acted for a long time as observer of fire. He expects to be back in the Colony early next year.

INFANTILE INDIGESTION.

In babies and very young children indigestion is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over feeding. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, peevishness, wind, vomiting, furred tongue, bad breath, hiccough and restless nights. The best treatment is Baby's Own Tablets, which clear away the offending matter and sweeten the stomach. With proper attention to diet they effect a prompt cure.

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"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th April.

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"LUZON MARU" End of March.

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"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 30th March, at 10 a.m.

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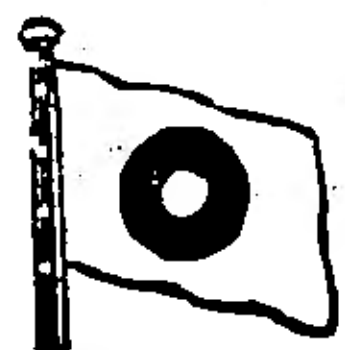
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Swatow	Wesang	J. M. Co.	25, Mar.
Singapore and Penang	Namsang	J. M. Co.	25, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	25, Mar.
Shanghai	Hopsing	J. M. Co.	26, Mar.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sochu M.	O. S. K.	27, Mar.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	27, Mar.
Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	27, Mar.
Haiphong	Taitoku M.	O. S. K.	27, Mar.
Calcutta via Ports	Yetsufu M.	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. Y. Co.	28, Mar.
Kobe	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	28, Mar.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	28, Mar.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B. & S.	29, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	31, Mar.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	31, Mar.
Swatow and Bangkok	Taming	B. & S.	31, Mar.
Swatow and Singapore	Bupah	B. & S.	31, Mar.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	1, Apr.
Java	Tjmanoeit	J.C.J. L.	1, Apr.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	1, Apr.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	4, Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	2, Apr.
Java	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	5, Apr.
Genoa	Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	7, Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Toyo M.	N. Y. K.	M. of Apr.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, & STRAITS.

THE Stearship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th March 1919, at 5 P.M. noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 25th March 1919.

At 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented with-in 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line's s.s. SENATOR called from Seattle February 19th, calling at Yokohama and is due to arrive at Hongkong about March 27th.

The s.s. CELTIC PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The s.s. SLAVIC PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York on the 5th April.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its San Francisco Office advising that the s.s. CHINA is called from that port for the Orient on March 15th, in accordance with schedule.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. TITABOEM left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The P. & O. s.s. CHUNSAUNG left Singapore for this Port on the 21st instant, and is due here on the 28th inst. at about 8 p.m.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Shanghai for Nagasaki on the 22nd March and is due at Nagasaki on or about the 24th inst.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BENRINNES,"

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 7th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 24th Mar. to 30th Mar.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 24	10.15	4.15	Wed. 26	10.15	4.15
Tue. 25	10.15	4.15	Thurs. 27	10.15	4.15
Wed. 26	10.15	4.15	Fri. 28	10.15	4.15
Thurs. 27	10.15	4.15	Sat. 29	10.15	4.15
Fri. 28	10.15	4.15	Sun. 30	10.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

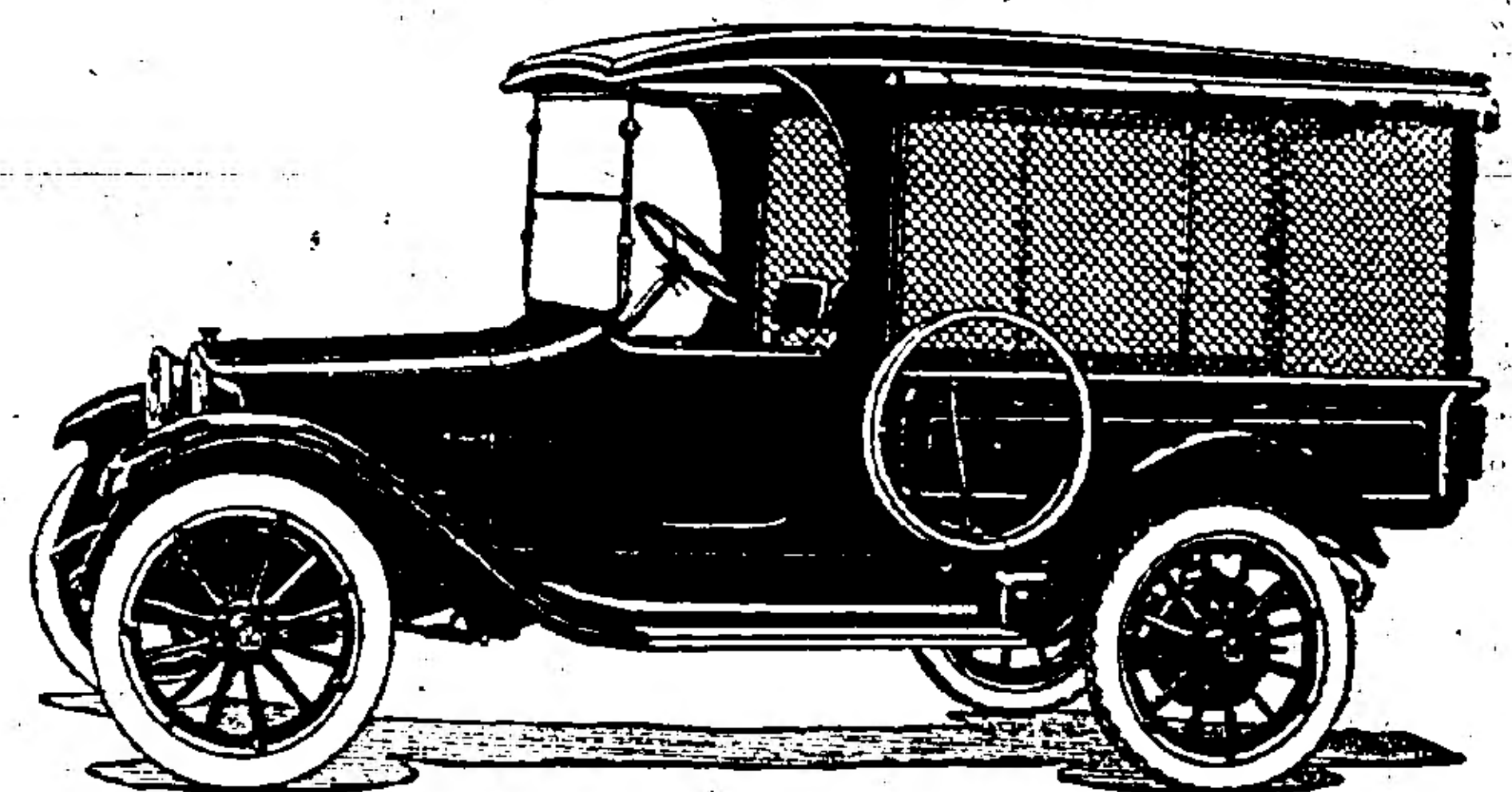
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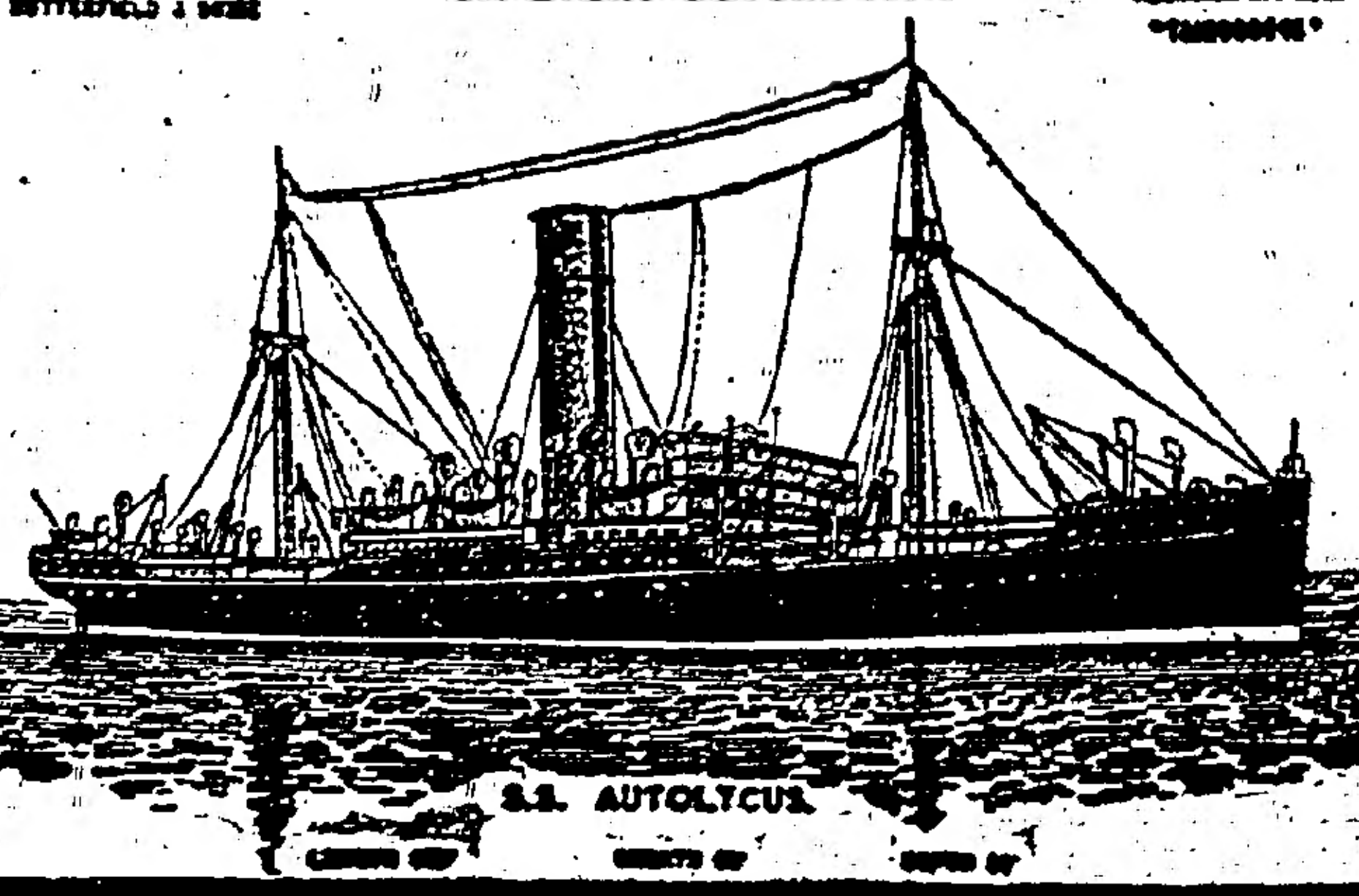


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Eastern Extension Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong.

Guineau, Empress of Russia,
from Shanghai.

Levallant, Astor Hotel, from
Saguen.

O. S. Orriok, from Oakland
California.

Pauline Thompson, Hongkong
Hotel from Manila.

Peter Mover, Hongkong Hotel,
from Philadelphia.

Shapley, Hongkong Hotel, from
Olongapo.

Sheshlobee, 34 Queen's Road
from New York.

Wellin, from Blitar.

J. F. GIBSON
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1919.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:—

Kienfung, from Shanghai.

Molorm, Passenger, S.S. Sun-
ning, from Amoy.

Sevinskoff, from Manila.

Sandelson, British Consulate,
from Shanghai.

Zerooneone, from Osaka.

Wongkeetong, Waugcheong-
shing, from Moji.

Tantak, from Shanghai.

Wanshun, from Shanghai.

Cheongyounkai Kwanyte, from
Shanghai.

Chanmow, from Shanghai.

Yingtung, Jervois Street, from
Shanghai.

Suga c/o Matsubaraketan
Hotel, from Tokio.

Yatkwong, from Amoy.

Yuelee, from Shanghai.

Shinpei Bentu, c/o Taiwan
Bank, from Tokio.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON

The S.S. "BENRINNES"

will be despatched as above on or about 1st April 1919.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 2 Minden Villas, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Mahogany drawing room suite, mahogany couch, easy chairs, desk & bookcase, cherrywood table, blackwood tea caddy, enamel mirror, marble clock, curios, color prints, engravings, picture, curtains, carpets etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chair, teak sideboard & dinner wagon, teak silver cabinets, American refrigerator, silver, community & electro-plated ware, cutlery, dinner & dessert services, glassware etc. etc.

American made mahogany win bedsteads, double teak & iron bedsteads, American made mahogany dresser, single & double mahogany & teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, chiffonier with bevelled mirror, teak dressing table & marble top washstands etc. etc.

Also

Pantry and Kitchen Requisites and records

1 Victrola with cabinet & records

1 Electric ceiling fan.

On view from Tuesday, the 1st April.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

HUN TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

BARBARIC CRUELTY.

Many more terrible tales are to hand of the treatment of prisoners by the Germans says a home paper. One soldier captured last May, declared that out of 1,500 men originally in his camp only forty-eight were left; the remainder having died or been removed to hospital in various stages of starvation. A Canadian soldier said that a private in the Essex Regiment had only the use of one arm, and as his work did not give satisfaction, the guard felled him with a rifle. Among the men were four of the "Collingwood Battalion" who were captured at Antwerp. They had worked in coal mines for the greater part of the four years at a daily wage of less than eightpence. They said that they had been "treated like pigs" all the way through. There had been innumerable cases of cruelty in the mines, prisoners being struck down for no reason whatever. A Clapton soldier said he was several times placed under arrest for not being able to do the work because of weakness due to lack of food. "In the first eighteen months life in a German prison camp was at least as dangerous as in the trenches."

A corporal of the 1st Royal Warwick, produced a strip of rubber ten inches long and of the thickness of three figures, which he had smuggled out of Germany. With which weapon, the cork knocked man after man senseless if he was suspected of trying to get a second helping at dinner, slapping the prisoners

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Fze Yat Po Service.)

Peking, March 24.

It is reported that the Japanese Minister has informed the Peking Government that the M. B. K. has been instructed to cancel the Canton Tramway Loan Agreement.

The new Parliament yesterday passed a Bill requesting the Government not to recognise the Canton Loan Agreement. A petition and telegrams of protest from the Cantonese community, signed by over one hundred prominent Cantonese, were forwarded yesterday to the President, to the Military Government Councilors, the Chambers of Commerce all over the country, and the delegates in Paris, protesting against the agreement.

Shanghai, March 24.

Chu Kai-kim has written Tang Shao-ye that the armistice has been actually carried out, and the troops have mutually retreated a few miles from the front. Therefore the reason for suspending the Conference is non-existent. The people are thirsting for peace and the date for re-opening should be fixed. Tang replied that the Peking Government should be asked to remove the peace obstacles.

Tang Shao-ye, in reply to 52 public bodies, said it will not be difficult to re-open the Conference, but it is difficult to obtain a guarantee that Peking will abide by the Conference's decisions.

The Five Powers' second advice is temporarily postponed, owing to the Japanese Minister not yet receiving instructions from Tokyo. The Four Powers have decided to wait until Tuesday, when they will send the advice if Tokyo still forwards no instructions.

NOT FILMS.

AN OPIUM FIND.

It is not often that we hear of the Police being caught napping. But such was the case yesterday, when a respectable-looking Chinese youth, 15 years of age, was arrested on a charge of being in unlawful possession of what the Police at the time thought were several reels of cinema films, contained in square and flat tins. The tins bore the stamp of a well-known firm, and having regard to this and also to the fact that damage might inadvertently be done to the films, as would doubtless have been the case as the tins were hermetically closed and could be opened only by cutting away the covers, the Police forebore to investigate the contents of the tins until some time after the boy had been released on a bail of \$50. When the tins were finally opened, the Police discovered their mistake. The tins contained, not films, as was thought, but 120 tael of prepared opium. The value of the drug was \$1,440.

The case was brought to the notice of Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning and, as was to be expected, the boy did not appear to answer the charge.

Inspector Boulger, who had charge of the case, remarked to Mr. R. E. Lindsell that the Government lost a big fine and a probable inmate for the Victoria Gaol owing to the failure of the boy to put in an appearance. They had, however, the estrated bail and the opium, which was something.

Inspector Boulger:—He is not solicitous for his property, your Worship.

Mr. Lindsell:—No; quite so.

The opium was confiscated and the bail was estreated.

admission to the town hospital, a mile and a-half away, on the ground that patients were not admitted after 10.00, and it was then noon. The men were accordingly all driven back again. "These German doctors were as guilty of murder in these cases as they were when, while I was acting as nurse, they refused to give heart stimulants to dying men, insisting that they had none when, as a matter of fact, they had liberal supplies of both digitalis and strychnine. In all these cases the men died."

SNATCHING FROM EUROPEAN.

POLICE RESERVIST PRAISED.

A Police Reservist, George Lee, was highly praised by Mr. G. N. Orme this morning, for his smartness in effecting the capture of a thief who was running away after snatching a gold chain and locket from the person of Mrs. Fraser, of the Government Civil Hospital.

The story of the affair, as related by Mrs. Fraser at the Magistracy this morning was that last evening, she was walking in Ashley Road, Kowloon when the thief came up to her and after snatching the jewellery ran off. The lady gave chase, and when the thief got to Peking Road, he was stopped by the Police Reservist, who was then on duty.

The Magistrate passed the maximum sentence of 12 months' hard labour, and ordered the thief to receive 12 strokes of the birch.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF PROPERTY.

LOCAL RUMOURS DENIED.

We are authorised to state that there is absolutely no truth in the rumours circulating in the Colony to the effect that the Military Authorities and the Civil Government are purchasing existing house property in Kowloon and Hongkong. The Civil Government is however, now considering, and will later carry out, a scheme for the creation of new property.

DAY BY DAY.

As a misunderstanding is prevailing among the interested public in consequence of N.Y.K. European Mail steamers now discontinuing to call at Liverpool, the local office asks to state that the Company will, in addition to a fortnightly Mail Service to London, keep up a direct Service from Japan to Liverpool, via ports, including Hongkong.

The Fire Brigade was called out, yesterday evening, at about 4.30, in reply to an alarm given at York Buildings, where a chimney in the servants' quarters of Messrs. Loxley and Company had caught fire and was emitting great volumes of smoke. The Brigade was upon the scene with almost incredible promptness and the fire was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

Ships' compradores have a custom of making presents of rice to boat-people at the end of every trip, so it appears from the statement of a Chinese who was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 170 pounds of rice. A European Police Sergeant gave evidence to the effect that he was on duty in his launch off West Point when he saw the defendant's sampan and another boat coming in his direction. His launch cut their bows, whereupon the sampans turned back and proceeded towards Tsimshatsui. He gave chase and finally overhauled the defendant's sampan and on boarding her, he found six bags of rice. The defendant produced two chits, in support of his statement. These showed that presents of rice were made to him by certain ships' compradores in the month of February. He was unable to produce chits to cover the six bags of rice in respect of which he was charged, but he produced a witness who gave evidence with reference to the gift of one of the bags. The Magistrate observed that there was some doubt in the case, and he gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt, by ordering him to be discharged.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks n. \$730

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$410
North China b. \$123
Hioons n. \$1040
Yangtzes n. \$215
Far Eastern n. \$26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires s. \$175
H. K. Fires s. \$355

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. 93
Steamboats n. 23
Indos (Pref.) b. \$32
Indos (Def.) sa. \$38
Shells b. 160
Ferries b. \$35

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$119
Malabons b. \$36

MINING.

Kallins n. 50
Langkats sa. \$35
Rauba b. 2
Tromohs b. 376
Urals

DOCKS, WHARVES.

GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$118
K. Docks b. \$161
Shai Docks b. \$129
N. Engineerings b. \$24

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$16
H. K. Hotels b. \$91
Land Invest. b. \$16
H'ghreys Est. b. \$78
K'loon Lands b. \$34
L. Reclamations n. \$175
West Points b. \$69

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. & sa. \$225
Kung Yiks sa. \$201
Lau Kung Mows n. \$164
Orientals n. \$77
Shai Cottons sa. \$174
Yangtzepeos n. \$101

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands sa. \$7.10
Hornos b. \$15
C. Light & P. b. cu n. rights \$3
Providents n. \$83
Dairy Farms b. \$24
H. K. Electric b. \$76
Macao Electric n. \$34
Rops b. \$304
Trams, Low Level b. \$74
Trams, Peak, old b. \$740
Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 75
Laundries b. \$12
Steel Foundries n. \$13
U. Waterboats b. \$15
Watsons b. \$6.15
Wm. Powells b. \$11
Wiseman's n. \$28

Hongkong, March 25, 1919.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

THE FEATURE PAPER

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Note the day on which you have to feature appear.

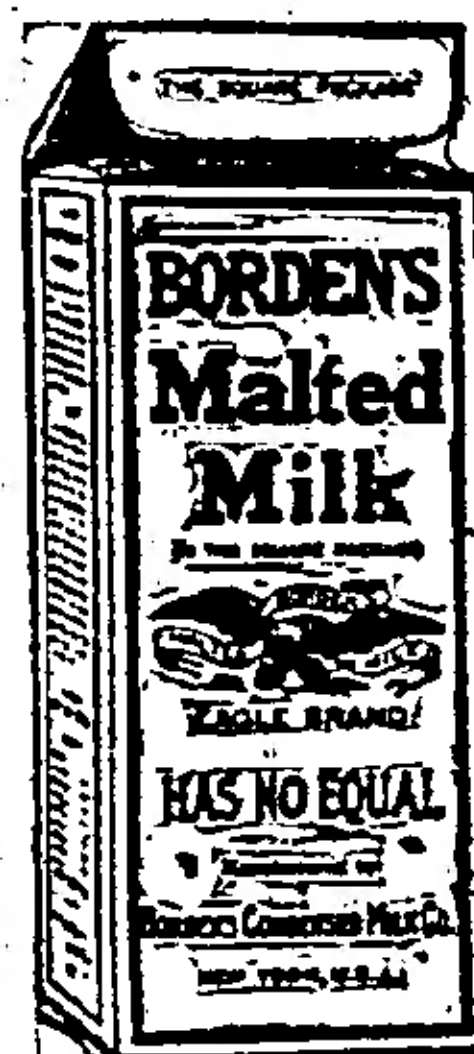
NOTICES.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,
comprising
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,
Filet & other Hand-made Laces.
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,
Moderate prices.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

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CLEAN PURE
HEALTHFUL NOURISHING

HAS NO EQUAL

It is a perfected milk Food, wholesome and delicious.
Prepared by the most improved process whereby all
the nutritive elements of the richest cows milk and
strengthening cereals are scientifically combined.

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A. S. WATSON & CO. THE PHARMACY
VICTORIA DISPENSARY COLONIAL DISPENSARY
AND
ALL LEADING PROVISION SHOPS.
CONNELL BROS. CO., Agents.

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499. 31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler", "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars
for hire.
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all
clients are sure of every safety and comfort.
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Skidders" on sale.
Motor car, launch and cycle repairing done daily.
Call and inspect.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the
syllabus including courses for **MECHANICS**
and **DRIVING**.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous
of becoming **CHAUFFEURS** and not at the
moment having means at their disposal for
their course.

Works and school Shaukiwan. Office 4 Queen's Road Central.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

USES OF BAMBOO.

"In spite of the fact that bamboos are the most useful plants for domestic uses in the Philippines and that their possibilities for export as paper pulp, hats, baskets, mats and matting are great," declared Mr. Arthur P. Fisher, the Director of Forestry in the Philippines the other day "the people of the Islands have neglected the planting and cultivation of these plants. There are cases where the people tried to exterminate them. Considering the fact that bamboos make the soil around them rather poisonous for plants and that they absorb a great amount for water it is not strange that people do not like them and give preference to other plants. But there are many hills where only cogon is growing and will be useful for the bamboos which grow anywhere." Mr. Fisher said that at present bamboos are of slight commercial importance, but there is a sign that a great demand for their products will develop, especially for the sawale. Sawale is a promising material for the construction of light-material bungalows even in temperate climates." Mr. Fisher continued—"It is also very attractive as an interior finishing in strong-material houses. It is particularly useful in the construction of large temporary buildings. The Philippine Carnival uses this material in the construction of its imposing structures every year. Its use makes the construction rapid and cheap. When the Philippine National Guard was organized, all the barracks were constructed very quickly with sawale. In the entire Philippine exhibits, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco various weaves and classes of sawale were used extensively in the installation of the different booths. The sawale proved so attractive and demonstrated so clearly its use, that people visiting the exposition ordered material of the heavier weave for summer cottages in California. These orders, aggregating 3,000 lineal yards, were of the kind of materials used in the exhibits. It was only due to a lack of an organized industry that a considerable export trade did not result from the beginning." Bamboos are used for innumerable uses, including bridges, fences, rafts, fish-trap, vessels for carrying and storing water cooking splints for baskets, hats and mats, vehicle shafts, cupboards, tables, beds, benches, flower pots and many other articles. The young shoots of many species make a delicious food, especially salad. Complete bands of music, in some cases having 32 or more pieces, are equipped with musical instruments constructed of bamboo. A church at Las Pinas, a few kilometers from Manila, has an organ with bamboo pipes.

A MILLION FOR SHANGHAI BREWERY.

California capitalists will invest \$1,000,000 in a brewery at Shanghai, according to Mr. Carl S. Plant, president of the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company. Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Plant left for the Orient on Jan. 23, on the liner Shinyo Maru. He will make the preliminary arrangements and choose the site for the new plant. He said: "We have established a considerable trade for our local beer in the Orient and the present trade there will consume a considerable portion of the initial output at the commencement. We do not fear any opposition that may be encountered and believe that the work of the prohibitionists will not affect the attitude of the Chinese with whom we have made arrangements. We hope to be in the market for a fair portion of the California hops. One of the noted Chinese with whom we have been associated writes that the Orient is rapidly coming to use beer and wine. He suggested that the enforcement of prohibition in this country may mean that we will soon have to contend with an unusual number of drug fiends, thus reversing the conditions formerly existing in the two countries. "I will also investigate the possibilities of projecting a number of wineries in China. The opinion exist among many that if these plants can be installed in the Far East there will be big demand for dried California wine grapes."—S. F. Chronicle.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., to the shareholders states:—
Gentlemen, — The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of affairs of the Company and Balance Sheet for year ending 31st December, 1918.
The net profits for that period, after paying all charges and providing for Bonus, Bad and Doubtful Debts (\$1,178.03) leave \$326,348.08 which added to the balance brought forward from 1917, \$40,970.77, amounts to \$367,328.85 for appropriation, which has been dealt with as follows:—
To transfer to Reserve Fund ... \$160,000.00
To write off Furniture, Fixtures and Vault ... 4,579.40
To write off Stationery Account ... 3,695.25
To write off Underwriting Commission Account ... 28,350.00
After making these transfers there remains for appropriation \$170,404.20, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6% on the capital. This will absorb \$110,377.42, leaving a balance of \$60,026.78 to be carried to new Profit and Loss Account.

Your Directors have recently acquired the present bank building, in consequence of which it is considered desirable to leave a larger balance of undivided profits than usual, in order to form a substantial reserve against bank buildings at the close of the ensuing year.

Shareholders will be pleased to learn that the Bank of Asia, Ltd., amalgamated with our Bank in February, 1918, through which amalgamation our capital was increased by \$617,050, bringing it up to the authorized capital of two million dollars, as the present balance sheet shows.

In order to satisfy intending shareholders as well as existing shareholders who wish to secure more shares in the Bank, the Directors will submit a proposal at the general meeting of shareholders to increase the capital of the Company to such extent as will be agreed upon.

It must be remembered that at the commencement of the Company the paid-up capital was quite a small sum and has been increased year by year till now it is fully paid up. We have now reached the time when an increase in the authorized capital can be suggested.

The "exchange" operations through which the profit is chiefly made have constantly increased in volume, but there still remains a large field open to us.

Our Shanghai and Canton branches have made a larger profit than last year and with more funds at their disposal they will be in a better position to operate and thus increase their profits.

Our Bangkok branch which will be opened during February will be under the management of Mr. Ohn Kew and Mr. Wong Hing San, who I can assure you will be able to carry out their duties to your satisfaction.

Under these circumstances I believe that the profits for next year will be even larger than for the past year, though shareholders will have seen with satisfaction the substantial increase in profits which the present balance sheet again shows.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Mak Lai Tung, Quan Kai, Tong Lai Chuen and Choy Sin Woon, retire from the Board, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

Messrs. Li Wing Kwong and Ng Cheuk Sang were our Inspectors of Accounts for the past year; they now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

LI YUK TONG,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st March 1919.

A BRITISH TOY TOWN.

DARTFORD AND ITS NEW INDUSTRY.

The foundations of a considerable industry in the manufacture of British toys are being laid in the town of Dartford, says a *Daily News* correspondent, and we may soon find this little Kentish town supplying to our children practically all the kinds of toys that the present generation got from Nuremberg.

The enterprise is due to Messrs. Vickers Ltd., the great firm which at Barrow-in-Furness can supply a battleship or a howitzer, and at Dartford can give you a shilling doll, or a toy model of an aeroplane at 1s. 3d.

Messrs. Vickers looked ahead some months ago, and realised that the time would come when our big firms would be required to provide ploughshares rather than swords, and they determined to be early in the field with their peace products.

During war-time the firm's two factories at Joyce Green and Powder Mill-lane, Dartford, kept 3,000 workers busy on war work, such as shell-filling and wood-work, for Government requirements. When the armistice came they set to work to expand the tiny nucleus of the toy-making business which had been established by the employment of some men of 50 years old and a handful of girls in the last twelve months. Much of their machinery was easily adaptable for toy-making, their girl workers could easily be trained to the work, and so the toy-making soon expanded.

Before long, it is hoped, the numbers employed in making toys and other peace-time products will equal the numbers employed on munitions, and will, in fact, consist largely of the same people. About two-thirds of the workers will be women.

Mr. Webb, the superintendent, piloted me through the works to-day. When he is able to get more machinery, he said, he can expand the work enormously. The armistice came too late to permit Messrs. Vickers to get their toys on in the Christmas market, but next year there should be hardly a Christmas tree in the country without a Vickers' toy aeroplane or a Vickers' goliwog on it. Mr. Webb said that the firm are determined to beat the German toys as we knew them in 1914. The prices are to be moderate and reasonable—and that is believable, for the toys are just a side line arising out of a large scheme of wood work at Dartford, which includes the making of standard doors, standard window frames, and domestic washing machines. The wood used in the toys, in fact, will be largely "scrap" wood from the other workshops.

To-day I have seen dolls that would delight any child—goliwogs, Brownies, and other doll arches that children love, all beautifully designed by artists, and well made by honest workmanship. Toy aeroplanes to sell at 1s. 3d., and little wooden money-boxes in the form of models of our Tanks, were other things that have already sold by the thousand gross and will sell just as readily for years to come.

What are known in the trade as "soft" dolls were being made by the thousand in bright, well-lighted buildings, that a month or two ago were used for the filling of shells. These are cloth dolls stuffed with a seaweed shavings, light in weight and attractive in design. Soon the firm hope to make the highest type of large doll. Staffordshire is doing its best to produce a doll's head to beat the Nuremberg doll's face, but at present the doll's eyes have to come from France.

If the Potters succeed in beating the German and French doll's eye, Messrs. Vickers will be able to produce a doll as thoroughly British in its origin and upbringing as the little girl in London or in Manchester for whom it is intended.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

CANTON BRITISH LIST.

A further sum of \$415 subscribed by British residents in Canton has been remitted to London during February and March as undernoted:—
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hostel St. Dunstan's \$75
Harry Lander Fund for Scottish Sailors & Soldiers 25
King's Fund for the Disabled ... 315

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Contributions can be obtained from the undersigned to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent:—
D. Forbes, Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton.

The attached is a list of the subscribers for the first two months of the year:—
Balance from last year \$119.15
Alexander W. A. ... 20
Bander S. M. ... 2
Becke F. G. ... 40
Bell F. N. ... 30
Borras G. ... 20
Bowker G. H. ... 75
Bray Rev. A. H. ... 10
Darch O. W. ... 60
Deacon & Co. Ltd. \$100.

Dent H. F. ... 100
Ford H. T. ... 100
Forbes D. ... 80
Gaff Rev. C. A. ... 10
Harris H. P. ... 20
Herb F. C. ... 60
Hogg A. V. ... 60
Hooker Dr. A. W. ... 20
Houston A. ... 20
Jamieson J. W. ... 150
C.M.G. ... 10
Jones Miss A.M. ... 10
Karanja N.B. ... 20
Kavara S.F. ... 20
Kitching G.C. ... 30
McNair Rev. G.H. ... 5
Martin A. ... 10
Muriel H. E. ... 20
Peel C. A. ... 60
Remedios J. V. dos. ... 10
Reynolds Dr. W. G. ... 18.20
Sandeman H. H. ... 40
Shields C. H. ... 120
Shrubsole H. C. ... 40
Smith H. E. ... 60
Smith H. Staples ... 100
Smith J. T. ... 20
States W. Gordon ... 20
Tope Rev. S. G. ... 20
E.C.T. ... 40
Watson C. E. ... 20
White R. J. ... 20
Wilson Alan ... 40
Wilson A. G. ... 20
Wood E. M. ... 40

\$ 100. \$ 17,99.35

ELECTRIC COMPLEXIONS.

BEAUTY MADE PERMANENT.

London tattoo artists are working over-time repairing the ravages which war work has wrought to the complexions of the ladies. In fact, as one of them said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative, they have become more beauty doctors than anything else.

Thousands of ladies who were unaccustomed to daily toil have been engaged in work of national importance during the war, and the close atmosphere of office or workshop has taken the bloom from their cheeks and rendered once rosy complexions pallid and sallow. Face creams and rouge sticks, lip salve and powder have done something to effect a transformation, but these methods involve constant attention and care as well as frequent renewal.

So ladies of all classes have flocked to the tattoo merchant to have the tint of a blush rose permanently stamped on their features by means of roseate pigments worked in by the electric needle.

NO LONGER TIRED.

A leading London professor of the art said that this practice had developed to a remarkable extent of late. "All sorts of ladies come to my studio to have permanent complexions tattooed on their faces," he said. "The Majority of them are what you might call society ladies. When the electric needle has done its work they never look tired or wan; they get up in the morning looking as fresh as a flower, no matter how tired they may be with the festivities of the night before. Many of them improve the colour of their lips by having them tattooed a brilliant red."

BUSINESS AVIATION.

A WARNING NOTE.

General Branker, who resigned, by permission, his appointment as Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry early in January in order to take up an appointment in connection with commercial aviation (the Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), made an important statement at the Air Ministry dinner at Claridge Hotel. Replying to the toast of "Civil Aviation," he declared his firm conviction that it was bound to be a wonderful success, and a very great asset to the British Empire in the future.

"I should think three months ago," he proceeded, "no one was talking much about commercial aviation. During the last three months people have written and talked and agitated about it. At present the spirit of optimism is high. The British public think that the moment peace is signed, and the tiresome Air Ministry remove the embargo on long flights, that they will be able to fly to India, America, and Australia. They will not, and I am afraid there will come a time—I hope it will be long deferred—when there will be considerable criticism, loss of confidence, and, possibly, financial failure. But I would like to strike a note of warning here—that we must go steadily. Commercial aviation is very much in the position that warlike aviation was in four years ago, and we have got to go slowly and steadily, and build it up through infinite labour and very careful organisation. If we go too fast we shall make a mess of it."

"This is a very serious moment in the history of the Peace Conference it has been decided that there is to be a League of Nations, which means disarmament generally. It seems to me that we above all other people in Europe should try to maintain, in spite of the League of Nations, a really efficient Air Force on a war footing, or more or less available at a moment's notice if war threatened. In any case, I think the League of Nations will throw a greater measure of responsibility on commercial aviation than if it did not exist. Commercial aviation, I am perfectly certain, will have a wonderful and glorious existence."

"Apart from our beauty doctor work, we are very busy tattooing ordinary designs, and there again many of our clients belong to the 'upper classes.' They include ladies of title and even Royalty. I know of at least one European Queen who carries a splendid example of the tattooist's art. Sometimes they come to my studio incognito, and sometimes they send a servant to fix up an appointment at their own homes. This class of client generally goes in for something mythological, dragons and weird serpents being very popular."

"I should think quite three parts of the aristocracy carry tattoo marks—generally just above the knee, and the designs are invariably dragons, butterflies, snakes, or the family crest."

FOND OF DRAGONS.

"Soldiers, too, are very keen on tattooing. A few days ago I did a dragon in five shades on an officer's chest. It took two sittings and was perfect when finished. The Tommy usually goes in for regimental badges or sentimental designs on their arms, and I have tattooed many of the Waco girls with the badge of their unit."

"I had a very strange commission to execute the other day. A young couple came to me with the request that I would tattoo something on each of them that would only be complete when they were together. I tattooed on their hands a design showing a heart pierced by an arrow. Half the design was on each right hand, and done in such a way that it was only complete when their hands were clasped."

"Sometimes we are asked to obliterate badges of love that have faded. In the first flush of his passion the ardent lover has the name of his girl tattooed on his arm. By and by the love cools he comes back to us and asks us to remove it. We can't do that, but we can turn it into a butterfly or a flower, and that is what we do."

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

A. D. C.

IN THE MUSICAL PLAY

"PINKIE & THE FAIRIES"

FOR GROWN UPS AND CHILDREN

by W. Graham Robertson,
Music by Frederick Norton.

WITH FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND BALLET
OVER 60 PERFORMERS

Fourth Performance To-Night (Tues. 1. March 25th. at 8.15 p.m.)
Fifth 26th. Matinee.

SPECIAL MATINEE

Thursday, 27th March, at 4.30 p.m.

FINAL PERFORMANCE

Saturday, 29th March, at 4.15 p.m.

Prices: \$5, \$2 & \$1.

Children half price to Matinee.

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Maison Lily

Just received an assortment

New Shaw Hats,

Linen, Pique, Plain

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Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles (hollow and full), all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.

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1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bakom, Singapore, for the Standard Oil Co.	1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. Singapore.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, superficial area 330' x 330'.	1914.—Cooling Wharf at Hongay with Crane Railway, 5 tons.
1912.—Bridges with swing span at Seolung Camboe, length 178'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 50 ft. water, Bangkok.
1913.—Water tower on pillars 50 ft. high (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway.	1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length, in 20' water; span 90 ft., Comay, Indo-China.
1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 36' water; span 90 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.	1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK IN HAND.

Steamer of 2,500 tons in R. C. at Saigon.	New Godown at Kowloon, Hongkong.
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Haiphong.	Grand Hotel, Peking.
	Several steamers 2,000 tons, Tientsin.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:
Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

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Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to examine, free of charge, all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents, Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES TO-DAY

(TUESDAY,) March 25th,
FRIDAY, March 28th

DINNER DANCE on THURSDAY, March 27th.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/1 3/4
30 d/s	3/2 1/16
60 d/s	3/2 3/16
4 m/s	3/2 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	135
T/T Japan	147 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	74 1/4
T/T Java	182
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T France	432
Demand, Paris	432 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/3
4 m/s. D/P	3/3 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/3 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	74 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	449 1/4
4 m/s. Paris	454 1/4
Demand Germany	75
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	152 1/4
Demand, Singapore	135
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Bangkok	49 1/4
Sovereign	6 25
Gold leaf per oz	44 60
Bar Silver, per oz	47 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

Discount per \$100:	
Hong 50 cts sub.	\$1.50% dis.
10 "	\$1.25% dis.
5 "	\$1% dis.
1 "	5% dis.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 4, Peak Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
Comprising—

Silk tapestry covered drawing room suite, teak chiffonier, teak hatstand, cherrywood desk and chair, console mirror, marble clocks and statue, Brass flower pots and vase, Japanese water colours, engravings, etchings, ornaments, tapestry curtains, pile carpets and rugs, electric fittings etc.

Teak extension dining table and morocco covered chairs, teak sideboard and dinner wagon with bevelled mirrors, teak ice chest, brass fenders, dinner and dessert services, electro-plate and glass ware, cutlery etc.

Solid double brass bedstead, teak single and double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak bureau with bevelled mirrors, marble top washstands, tapestry and morocco covered rockers, toilet crockery etc. etc.

Also

A few pieces of Canton Blackwood

Comprising—

Tables, chairs, settees, flower stands, music and curio cabinet, stools and oval mantel etc.

And

One Cottage Piano by 'John Brinsmead & Co.' (in fine condition).

On view from Thursday, the 27th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. Murray Scott Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY 31st March, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his residence "La Hacienda" No. 73, Teak Peak.

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising—

Chiffonier, couch, Tapestry covered corner, Teak writing desk and bookcase, Teak curio cabinet, copper fender and coal scuttle, Electric standard and table lamps, Pile carpets and Rugs, 1 ace, Tapestry and case-mat curtains etc. etc.

Teak dining table and chairs, Teak sideboard and dinner wagon, Sectional bookcase, Oak smoking cabinet, Teak ice chest, Sorensen, Dinner and breakfast services, Cutlery and Glass ware etc. etc.

Brass and teak twin bedsteads, Teak toilet tables with bevelled mirrors, Marble top washstands, Teak wardrobe and chest of drawers, Oak Bedroom suite, Tin lined box couch, Toilet crockery etc. etc.

Also

One Tennis centre net and boundary net (nearly new)

One Lawn Mower

A Large quantity of Plants in pots

And

One Cottage Piano by "Collard & Collard" (in fine condition)

One Japanese safe

On view from Saturday, the 29th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1919.

commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned)

200 Bales Green Line Gunies

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

An Assortment of English Paints and Varnishes

comprising—

Ferrosodium Grey, Red, Super Engine, Green, Moist Colour, Purple Brown Moist Colour, Super Chocolate, Sanitary Paints, Black Japan, Hard Drying Carriage Varnish etc.

Also

A Quantity of Aquatinta Washable Distemper (in various colours)

and

One Lot of "Robbialsac" Enamel in various tints.

On view from Wednesday the 26th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned)

MILD STEEL PAN HEAD RIVETS

8" x 3/4" 2 1/2" 3"

50 50 50 cwt.

2" x 1/2" 1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2" 3"

50 50 30 100 100 100 100

100 cwt.

On View: Now

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

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Authorised Capital \$20,000,000.

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Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

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For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

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Telephone 217.

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